



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 20, 1922.
STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
JAILED BY INJUNCTION JUDGE
URGES END OF CHILD LABOR
FORCED ARBITRATION FAILS
RADICALISM AND DEMOCRACY

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR CLARION

IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

If in the past your organization has not been subscribing for its entire membership, begin to do so now. Unions subscribing for their membership are given the same rate that prevailed before the great war, 85 cents per member per year. While almost all other publications have increased subscription rates the Labor Clarion has not, and its circulation has benefited by that policy, but it should have thousands more on its lists and expects to get them.

THE LABOR CLARION

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Chas. Fohl, Secretary, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 2923 16th St.
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Ave.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth Street.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets at Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—236 Pacific Building.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 109 Jones.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druid's Hall, 44 Page.
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Stuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Shoe Repairers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shore and Dredgemen No. 29—268 Market.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Redmen's Hall, Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1922

No. 51



State Federation of Labor



The meeting of Executive Council was called to order at 10 a. m. by President Brown. Present: President Seth R. Brown, Vice-Presidents W. E. Banker, E. Florell, Walter G. Mathewson, Robert F. Murray, Elma F. Smith, J. J. Matheson, Roe H. Baker, James E. Hopkins, and Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg. Excused: Vice-Presidents E. L. Bruck, R. W. Robinson, Earl F. Nelson and Clarence A. Kelley. Absent: Vice-Presidents R. V. Lytton and Wm. J. McQuillan. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Communications.

From Central Labor Council of Los Angeles (December 12), enclosing a list of moving picture companies who have locked out their building craftsmen and suggesting that we have the managers of our local theatres write these companies, and if this does not do any good, let organized labor refrain from patronizing their houses where these pictures are being shown. Left in hands of Executive Officers.

From Samuel Gompers, president, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C. (October 15), enclosing correspondence from the Federated Trades Council of San Diego, setting forth their reasons for not taking part in the Armistice Day celebration. (October 14.) Again asking information regarding Chas. E. S. Wood, attorney, whose signature is attached to circular letter appealing for contributions "for investigation of industrial espionage."

From Esto B. Broughton, Member of Assembly (November 29), enclosing copy of Senate Bill No. 2749 (by Senator Kenyon), relating to public work during periods of unemployment and requesting constructive criticism of same. Referred to Legislative Committee.

From Warren H. Pillsbury, Industrial Accident Commission, San Francisco, Cal. (November 14), enclosing copy of letter forwarded to Hon. A. J. Volstead, Chairman House Judiciary Committee, calling attention to the bill to restore the protection of State Workmen's Compensation Act to longshoremen, which passed the Senate June 10, and is now in his committee, urging favorable action upon this bill. Secretary stated that, on behalf of the Federation, he had forwarded a similar communication to Mr. Volstead. Action indorsed.

From the General Secretaries of the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, Cincinnati, Ohio (November 17), informing us that the La Crosse Refining Company of La Crosse, Wisconsin, has signed an agreement with their International Union which guarantees the employment of members of their organization.

From Spencer Miller, Jr., Secretary, Workers' Educational Bureau, New York City (December 10), requesting to learn of the action of the California State Federation of Labor in its study of the question of workers' education and offering their services to this Federation in developing a plan throughout the State. Referred to Committee on Education.

Owing to a United States Supreme Court decision seamen and longshoremen are now denied the protection afforded other workers by the California Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act.

The United States Shipping Board therefore

made special arrangement with the Industrial Accident Commission to cover longshoremen and other waterfront workers in California ports. This caused a protest from certain private insurance interests.

The last convention of the Federation indorsed the revised economic and Political Platform of the California Union of Producers and Consumers. The three component parts of this "Union" are: The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union, the Pacific Co-Operative League, Inc., and the California State Federation of Labor.

The Farmers held their annual convention at Modesto, the first week of December, 1921, and unanimously indorsed the revised program of the Union of Producers and Consumers.

The Executive Board of the Union of Producers and Consumers has under consideration various plans for the election of the next State Legislature. It is confidently believed that several of the reactionary members of the Legislature who aspire for re-election, can be defeated. The principal weapon to be used against them is liberal publicity of their own self-made record.

A communication was read from Diana R. Griffes, National Organizer for the Farmer-Labor Party of California, submitting the platform of that party and suggesting that it be indorsed, also inviting the general co-operation of the Federation, and for that purpose urging the appointment of a special committee by the Federation.

Attention was also called to the fact that certain representatives of the National Non-Partisan League have issued a call for an "organization conference" at Modesto and made public a so-called "fighting program" for California.

After discussing the political situation from various aspects, Secretary was directed to notify the organizer for the Farmer-Labor Party that the California State Federation of Labor has an alliance with the Farmers' Union and the Pacific Co-Operative League with a platform duly indorsed at the respective conventions; therefore, any contemplated change should be made by the annual convention of the Federation.

Secretary reported in detail upon the employers' strenuous campaign to reduce the existing \$16.00 weekly minimum wage. Public hearings under the auspices of the Industrial Welfare Commission were held in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Sacramento. These hearings brought out the fact that the present minimum wage is barely sufficient to maintain the minimum standards of proper living desired by the people of the State of California under the terms of the legal minimum wage system for women and minors in industry. Wage boards, meeting in executive session, will now give further consideration to the subject.

A resolution upon this subject adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council was unanimously indorsed and the Legislative Committee was given full power to act in opposing any reduction in the present minimum wage.

President Chas. H. Moyer of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers called at the office of the Federation and complained of gross discrimination against union miners and tunnel workers on the Hetch-Hetchy project. The Federation's assistance was solicited by Mr. Moyer. Secretary stated that he had called upon

Chief Engineer O'Shaughnessy to obtain his permission for a responsible representative of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers to visit the Hetch-Hetchy project. This was flatly denied. Negotiations with other authorities of the City and County of San Francisco are pending. In the meantime President Moyer is considering a recommendation to his International Executive Board to declare the work "unfair."

On motion the subject matter was left in the hands of the Executive Officers.

The oil workers' strike has again brought to public notice the contemptible methods of the "labor spy."

Caught red-handed as an incendiary in his efforts to fasten on union labor the stigma of crime, J. C. Emerson, notorious labor spy, has been found guilty of arson at Martinez, Contra Costa County, as a result of a conflagration at the Associated Oil Company plant on October 5.

Emerson, who was employed at the plant as a guard, will be recalled as the employers' agent who in the Stockton lockout of 1914 tried to plant dynamite in the rooms of trade unionists in the hope of discrediting the workers in the eyes of the public. Though indicted as a result of the 1914 episode, he was never convicted because of the influence brought to bear by the interests which he served and which were trying to destroy the unions.

Following Emerson's conviction, District Attorney A. B. Tinning of Contra Costa County declared: "I am highly gratified at the verdict. I consider Emerson a dangerous individual and I know that for the last ten years he has been a thorn in the side of honest labor."

Emerson, at the time of his arrest for firing the oil company's wharf at Martinez, tried to lay the blaze to a mythical individual who fled from the wharf in a launch. When a fellow-guard, who was sleeping in the warehouse, at the scene of the blaze charged Emerson with the crime, the labor spy admitted setting the fire, but ascribed it to an accident while boiling coffee. This was promptly denied, and it was borne out by testimony during the trial that the torch which Emerson claimed to have used in preparing coffee was in use 250 feet away at the time. It was also shown that cans of gasoline had been ripped open and spread about the ground, which definitely proved the blaze was of incendiary origin. The jury was out an hour following four days' testimony, and returned with a verdict of guilty. Emerson had been employed as a guard, gunman and strikebreaker by J. J. ("Black Jack") Jerome, the most notorious strikebreaking agent in the country.

Secretary stated that 56 local unions have affiliated with the Federation since the San Jose convention. With the assistance of the National and International Unions a general campaign of education and organization has been carried on in nearly every section of the State. The results to date have been better than anticipated, for notwithstanding the disastrous strikes of last year, 1922 opens with the promise that the workers of California are fully alive to the need of strong and compact organization.

Report of Committee on Legislation.—The com-
(Continued on Page 6.)

JAILED BY INJUNCTION JUDGE.

Because they refused to obey a court order to return to work in the meat packing plants, 27 strikers, including one woman, were sentenced by District Judge Morley of Denver to jail for terms ranging from one to 60 days.

The following are the names and sentences of the wage workers who choose prison bars rather than surrender an American ideal:

Timothy McCreash, district president of the butcher workmen, 60 days in jail.

Dan Mullen, Gilbert Clary and W. H. Hays, local president, secretary and treasurer, respectively, 30 days each in jail.

E. E. Yokem, Oscar Hilltrop and Herman Longhart, seven days each in jail.

Henry Duckett, Frank Scanlon, E. A. Calkins, Edgar Walter, Lawrence Hernandez and Stanley Kinder, each one day in jail.

Rose Trivison and 13 others, suspended sentence of one day each in jail.

The injunction was issued at the request of the State Industrial Commission, which enforces—or is supposed to enforce—the Colorado “can’t-strike” law.

Attorneys for the unionists asked for a stay of sentence, but this was denied and they were hustled to jail. The attorneys are contesting the decision.

Judge Morley painted a frightful picture of conditions in this state if violators of the slave legislation were not punished.

“Even your own homes, your families, would not be safe if we were to permit open violations of the laws, such as in this instance,” he said.

Officers of the union had refused to order the strikers back to work on the ground that they (the officers) did not call the strike, but that it was voted by a referendum that also placed the power to call a strike in the hands of the national officers.

The court held that this was no excuse, and that it was the duty of the officers to “recognize the authority of the commission and the mandate of the court.

“No matter whether you went out on telegraphic orders or on your own volition, your action constituted a strike and an open violation of the Colorado laws governing such matters,” said the court.

The jailing has not brought the expected results and the strike is still on. The incident has aroused Colorado workers, and the State Federation of Labor has issued an appeal to aid the strikers and to contest the decision. The appeal includes a scorching denunciation of the law that would deny workers the right to strike.

“CAN’T BE DONE IN N. Y.”

“No more than a glance at the history of the Kansas industrial court, complicated as it is with the strikes it started and the strikes it failed to settle, will be needed to prove to any unprejudiced observer that the principle of compulsory arbitration in industry is inapplicable in this country at this time,” says the New York World.

“There may be an age to come in which men will work at the bidding of a judge while their demands remain unsatisfied, but that era has not arrived. Even more distant is the date, if the present attitude of capital is any indication, when employers will revise their pay rolls and run their business generally—no matter what penalties are provided—in accordance with judicial decisions. The laborer still works when and where he pleases, subject only to the law of necessity, and money is invested when and where the investor likes.

“New York is too well aware of these facts to support any attempt to repeat the farce which has made Kansas ridiculous.”

URGES END OF CHILD LABOR.

Tragic incidents in present child labor conditions will shortly be published by the National Child Labor Committee in a special report, for which President Warren G. Harding has written the foreword.

President Harding says: “The campaign against child labor in America must be pursued until such examples of neglect and misuse as are recorded in these pages no longer exist. The progress already made through the various agencies engaged in this campaign, chief among them being the National Child Labor Committee, proves what can be achieved by united and persistent effort. We must labor to complete a work so well begun.”

One of the incidents told in this report is that of a young factory girl 15 years old, whose hair was caught in a quilling machine and her hair and scalp torn from her skull.

Another story is told by an inspector of the New York State Industrial Commission. While visiting tenements, she found a little 9-year-old girl making bead necklaces. The child was crying and when asked what was the matter, her mother said, “Aw, she wants to go on the street and play.” The inspector asked her mother what she wanted her to do—go on stringing beads?—and she replied, “Sure, why not?” If this child should work steadily 7 days a week, eight hours a day, stringing 1000 beads an hour, she would earn less than \$2 a week.

It is not only in our cities that children are so exploited. The story is told of a small boy in the cotton fields of California, who said, “I sometimes pick till I have over 100 pounds. I pick as long as I can pull the bag and until it gets so heavy I can’t walk straight.”

This pamphlet has been prepared especially for use in connection with Child Labor Day, which will be observed in churches and Sunday schools Sunday, January 29; in synagogues on the preceding Saturday, and in schools, colleges and civic clubs on the following Monday.

Copies of this pamphlet and of other publications dealing with present child labor conditions may be obtained free of charge from the National Child Labor Committee, 105 East Twenty-Second Street, New York City.

WOULD PROFITEER ON HUNGER.

The heartlessness of money-mad vessel owners is again shown in their attempt to profiteer at the expense of starving Russians, for the relief of whom Congress appropriated \$20,000,000.

The act provides that American ships shall transport the grain and other supplies. Instead of meeting this life-saving effort of the American people in the same spirit, the ship owners jumped their freight rates, which will decrease the amount of the appropriation that would actually reach the Russians. It was stated on the Senate floor that the rate of 22 cents per 100 pounds to ports on the Baltic sea has been increased to 44 cents. Because of this greed, the loss to starving Russians has been estimated between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000, with the resultant death of thousands of helpless people.

It is stated that Government ships will be used where possible, although the repair of idle ships will be expensive. The Government owns 1400 steel merchant vessels, and 382 of these are in operation on regular routes. The remainder are idle and are in need of repairs, it is stated. This waste verifies the position taken by officers of the International Seamen’s Union, who have continuously urged the Shipping Board to place sufficient men on the ships to keep them in repair. The unionists have pointed out to the board, time and again, that a ship in operation has a smaller repair bill than one tied to a dock or is anchored.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work.

SHALL FEAR OR IGNORANCE RULE?

The Editor of the Clarion—Sir: Our “war to end war” was officially concluded but a few weeks ago.

Our President has gathered representatives of the world’s leading nations at Washington in an effort to get general consent to submit such international differences as surely will arise to settlement by reason and justice, rather than by brute force.

Such differences may then remain settled; whereas force always unsettles and shrieks for “revenge.”

Some good result,—an agreement between leading great powers “to communicate with one another fully and frankly, in order to arrive at an understanding as to the most efficient measures to be taken, jointly or separately, to meet the exigencies,”—is in sight.

Now come certain politicians,—posing as ultra-patriotic, and really seeking personal prominence,—and try to throw a monkey wrench into the works and wreck the new international machine before it can get well started.

They seek to place responsibility on our much-abused, long-suffering George Washington, using his phrase, “entangling alliances,” to characterize this newly proposed method of dis-entanglement for the world’s century-old entanglements. Washington was a forward-looking man and what he would oppose, were he living today, is the militaristic craze which curses misled mankind.

Standing armies, said he, are “specially dangerous to republican liberties.”

Do not let your readers, because of fear or ignorance, be imposed on by any well-named “Irreconcilables.”

Conciliation is what all nations need, and must have, or civilization is wrecked.

EDWARD BERWICK.

Pacific Grove, Cal., Jan. 9, 1922.

BACK WOMEN IN WAGE FIGHT.

The Laundry Owners’ Exchange of San Francisco, comprising approximately one-half of the power laundries employing white labor, last Friday approved of the present minimum wage scale for women and announced its opposition to any attempt at lowering the rate. Laundry owners are paying above the scale established by state law as the lowest weekly wage paid is \$17.50, that of an apprentice. The laundry owners yesterday purchased “Bridge the Bay” signs, sold by the American Legion for the benefit of ex-service men, and the signs will be displayed on all delivery wagons. At the meeting were F. L. Rosenau, Wesley Reid, J. P. Flanagan, G. W. Smith, Benjamin J. Dietrich, George W. Hooper, Mrs. S. B. Wooster and Thomas F. Alford, manager of the exchange, who presided.

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ORPHEUM.

In "A Man of Affairs," Eddie Buzzell fulfills the prophecies of even his most enthusiastic admirers. When Buzzell was a single and when he was half of the team of Buzzell and Parker, everyone said here is a comedian worth watching, here is a player bound to scale the theatrical heights. "A Man of Affairs" affords him the opportunity of ascending several of the rungs of the justly celebrated ladder of success at one bound. The piece is described as a comic slice of life. It is a unique little musical comedy, having to do with a young chap of rural persuasion and his sweethearts; the girl at home in the country, the Broadway flapper and the young thing past middle age with matrimonial intent.

Nat Nazarro is probably the dean of athletics. He is generally considered to stand at the very head of his provision. Nazarro this year has departed materially from his customary routine. Variety plays an important part in his present offering. It includes instrumental music, song, dance and a lot of comedy. Most of this is provided by Buck and Bubbles, two phenomenal piccaninnies, who are said to be the "find" of the "finds."

Cliff Nazarro is the youngest of the famous Nazarro family and, like his brother Nat Nazarro, he followed his father's footsteps only as far as the stage door. Cliff Nazarro, with the assistance of the Darling Sisters, have formed a trio which is said to compose vaudeville's cleverest juveniles.

Beatrice Sweeney is both picturesque and daring, and her series of feats are accomplished on the trapeze and flying rings. Part of these are done while the dainty athlete hangs to her apparatus by her teeth. Miss Sweeney has given her routine a pretty setting and she herself is an exceedingly pretty girl.

"The critter" who declared "mules ain't got no sense at all" was about as wrong as the colored gentleman who declared "the sun do move"; for further proof of the incorrectness of his statement may be had by witnessing a performance of Fink's Mules. These mules not only accomplish a series of unusual feats, but do them willingly. With the exception of Jim Dump, Fink's mules do not even seem to be obstinate. Jim Dump is not only contrary—but absolutely unrideable. He is the clown of his species and he provides more laughter than most chalk face comedians.

On account of their enormous success this week, Clark and Bergman in "Tunes of the Hour," Lillian Shaw with some new characterizations, and Joe Morris and Flo Campbell in their great comedy act will remain a second week to entertain Orpheum patrons.

TYPOS HOLD WAGE SCALE.

Pittsburgh, Pa., newspaper printers and newspaper employers have renewed their wage agreement for one year.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work

FORCED ARBITRATION FAILS.

While employers in this country are urging industrial courts to stop strikes and set wages, Australian organized workers are fighting this system, according to trade union publications from that country received at American Federation of Labor headquarters.

The opposition has become so strong that the federal and state governments are attempting to patch up the decayed hulk and induce the workers to again take passage.

At a recent conference, held in Melbourne, the federal and state premiers proposed to establish a combined court of commonwealth and state judges to determine the basic wage, the number of hours to be worked and to act as a court of appeal from all other industrial tribunals.

The Australian trade unionists do not respond to the suggestion, and the Australian Worker, published in Sydney, New South Wales, issue of November 10, calls the scheme "more horsehair and ermine."

"The state premiers and the commonwealth prime minister," says this paper, "may tinker with arbitration as they please. They may create another court and appoint additional judges at high salaries to fix low wages for the worker."

"Labor looks on quite unconcerned. It has formed its own plans and they are in no way connected with horsehair interpretations of justice."

"The fact of the matter is, the system of legal arbitration is founded on a gross anomaly."

"Judges do not have to appear before a tribunal of working men and submit their household and personal accounts to examination, and bring along their wives to be inquisitorially cross-questioned as to the quantity and quality of the underclothing they wear, and how much butter and milk and jam they give their children."

LACK CLEAR VISION.

One hundred per cent patriots can't see straight; they are blind to local and sentimental loyalties that develop character, Herman A. Miller, of Oberlin College, told the members of the American Sociological Society.

"One hundred per cent patriots are the greatest obstructionists to clear vision," he said. "In my opinion, 10 to 25 per cent would be a proper proportion of patriotism to represent the true situation. That would allow for local and sentimental loyalties, which are essential to character and leave enough to include other significant groupings which are already international in scope, such as religious culture, economic interest and sympathy, as is indicated by our feeding German and Russian children. There is no nationality to a hungry child. There is no inconsistency in divided loyalties."

"The constitutions of the new states recognize this when they provide for the rights of national minorities. We are already on the verge of the practice of nationality tolerance similar to re-

ligious tolerance. An absolute patriot is as anomalous as an absolute sectarian.

"It is the immediate job of educators to point out both the existing and potential international groupings to which we belong in order that our loyalties may be adapted as realities. The decentralization of patriotism in the British empire shows that we may have states and nations and an international patriotism without any strain on human nature."

TAILORS.

Journeyman Tailors' Union No. 80 is now represented in the Labor Council by A. C. Sheahan, A. Gerber, John Marten and Charles Mathers. Mathers has been re-elected secretary and business agent of the union.

RETAIL DELIVERY DRIVERS.

The Retail Delivery Drivers' Union has elected these officers: Recording secretary, Arthur Beaver; business representative, W. R. Otto; trustees, Walter Thall and E. Gaster. All other officers were re-elected without opposition for another term.

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(Continued from Page 3.)

mittee submitted a partial report on resolutions adopted at the San Jose convention.

At this time a committee from San Francisco Building Trades Council was admitted. Frank C. McDonald, on behalf of the committee, addressed the Council on the subject matter of Resolution No. 33, adopted at the San Jose convention, and reading as follows:

"Whereas, In the absence of any law prohibiting such practice within the State of California, any manufacturer or producer or any dealer in any article of commerce may at any time refuse to sell to any prospective purchaser any article of commerce, notwithstanding the fact that such manufacturer or producer or dealer has such article of commerce for sale and the prospective purchaser is able and willing to pay the prevailing market price for same; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in twenty-second annual convention assembled in the city of San Jose, this first week of October, 1921, hereby calls upon the labor movement of the State of California, to support an amendment to the State Constitution, to be submitted by the Initiative, making it obligatory upon the part of any manufacturer or producer or dealer in any article of commerce to sell to any prospective purchaser who is able and willing to pay the prevailing market price for said article of commerce."

Brother McDonald urged prompt action on Resolution No. 33.

After considerable discussion the Legislative Committee was requested to further investigate the constitutional aspects of the question and report at the earliest possible date.

President Brown announced the appointment of the following Committee on Education:

Miss Susie Corpstein, Robert L. Ennis, Jas. W. Mullen, E. J. Dupuy, D. C. Murphy, Miss Caroline Schleef, P. D. Noel, Paul Scharrenberg and Seth R. Brown.

The committee has held two meetings. Having in mind the Federation's demand for labor representation on the Board of Regents of the State University, the committee, through the secretary, called Governor Stephens' attention to the fact that two vacancies will occur on said Board on March 1, 1922. The committee recommends further that the unions and central labor councils throughout the State be requested to communicate with the Governor, urging an appointment from labor's ranks. Concurred in.

With regard to the Extension Department of the University the committee recommends that a questionnaire be forwarded in order to ascertain what educational facilities are desired by the membership, and, in particular, how the Extension Department of the State University can best serve the working people of California. Concurred in.

With reference to the activities of the Economics Department of the University, the committee recommends submission of the following suggestion for "research work" by said Department:

1. To compile a complete record of injunctions issued in California labor disputes, together with a brief history of each case and the net effect of such injunctions.

2. To investigate the causes for the "General Strike" at Seattle and the "O. B. U." strike at Winnipeg, Canada, and describe the net results of said strikes. Concurred in.

Attention was called to the growing practice of staging theatrical performances composed wholly or partly of children. Vice-President Mathewson, who was recently appointed State Labor Commissioner, stated that an investigation of this subject was now nearing completion and that a drastic change in the administration of the law bearing upon this matter was in contemplation.

FORMS NOW READY.

John P. McLaughlin, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of California, announces that forms 1040-A, individual income tax return for net incomes of not more than \$5000 for the calendar year ended December 31, 1921, are being mailed out to the taxpayers today. There are approximately 200,000 of these forms being released.

Collector McLaughlin stated that the next group of forms to be released will include individual incomes of over \$5000.

Conditions for filing returns and applying the tax on income and profits tax returns, are the same this year as last. The period for filing returns closes March 15, 1922. The tax may be paid in full at the time of filing or in four installments. The normal tax rate for 1921 is 4 per cent on the first \$4000 of net income above exemption, and 8 per cent on the remaining net income.

The surtax ranges from 1 per cent on the amount of net income between \$5000 and \$6000 to 50 per cent on the amount of net income up to \$200,000.

Collector McLaughlin urges the taxpayers to read carefully the instructions printed on the forms and file as early as possible thereby avoiding the eleventh-hour rush and relieving the congestion in the collector's office.

For failure to make a return on time there is a penalty of \$1000, plus 25 per cent of the tax due.

For failure to pay the tax when due, or for understatement of the tax, through negligence, there is a penalty of 5 per cent of the tax, plus interest at 1 per cent per month until paid.

For making a false or fraudulent return, the penalty is \$10,000 or not exceeding one year's imprisonment, or both, plus 50 per cent addition of the tax evaded.

DROP WILD PROPAGANDA.

Toledo, Ohio, business interests have concluded to drop their wild propaganda that the trade union movement is controlled by anti-Americans.

As the unions have refused to retreat from their well-known principles the business men now discover that they have libeled these workers.

ELECTRIC BULB PRICES HELD UP.

Dazzling profits in electric bulbs because of a monopoly, was revealed by the Lockwood committee, which is probing the housing situation in New York.

Harvey Harper, a Newark, N. J., manufacturer, told the committee that the Westinghouse General Electric Company controls 95 per cent of the electric lamps in this country, and that this yields an annual tribute from the people of \$100,000,000.

Although the Federal courts have ruled against manufacturers setting prices at which retailers must sell their goods, the witness said that the Westinghouse Company has evolved methods to defeat that decision.

The profits in these lamps was indicated by the statement that a headlight lamp that costs 15 or 16 cents is sold by the manufacturer to jobbers for 52 cents. Side and tail lamps for automobiles that cost 6 cents to manufacture, are sold for 28 to 35 cents.

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TUBERCULOSIS—WHY IT SPREADS.

What happens to the sufferer from tuberculosis following his discharge from the San Francisco Tuberculosis Hospital as an arrested case?

Does he follow instructions and keep in constant touch with the health authorities and thereby insure his eventual cure? Or does he neglect all precautions, with the result that his disease again becomes active and his presence a menace to the community?

To obtain an answer to these questions, the San Francisco Tuberculosis Association made a three months' survey of the 914 sufferers from tuberculosis discharged from the San Francisco Hospital as arrested cases during the past three years.

The results of the survey, announced today, show that 92 per cent of these cases fail to take the necessary steps to prevent a recurrence of the disease and by scattering through the city spread general contagion.

The three months' survey, made by a corps of social service workers and nurses, with the co-operation of the Board of Health, resulted in the tracing of but 374 of the 914 discharged patients. Of the 374, 195 were found to be living and 179 to have died since their discharge from the hospital. Clues were found as to the whereabouts of 54 sufferers, while 486, or more than half the total number of patients discharged, could not be located.

All patients discharged from the San Francisco Tuberculosis Hospital are instructed to report once a week to one of the five free chest clinics of the city for examination. With proper medical supervision and proper care, a tuberculosis sufferer, whose disease has been arrested can be virtually cured within a year and a half, officials of the San Francisco Tuberculosis Association said. With continued treatment, his cure can be made a certainty in another year and one half, the officials added.

And without proper treatment 85 per cent of the arrested cases break down within the year and a half, according to the officials.

"That but 8 per cent of the discharged patients report to the clinics is due largely to the fact

that 50 per cent of the cases are floaters," the association's announcement stated.

"The floater gives no address, or registers from the cheap lodging house district south of Market street. He remains but a short time in the hospital, usually leaving against the advice of the attending physicians and running away during the night, only to re-enter the hospital some months later and repeat the performance.

"Restless, discontented, lured by the mirage of health in an Elysium 'somewhere else,' lured by the mockery of 'light outdoor employment,' he wanders from place to place, from Salvation Army to Good-Will Mission, and from employment to employment.

"And while the follow-up worker follows one clue after another they may be amazed to find the trail leading back to the hospital, where the patient had re-entered but yesterday."

The San Francisco Tuberculosis Association was able to obtain but incomplete data on the circumstances in which patients left the hospital during the past three years. Statistics on 202 patients show that 65 left against the advice of the hospital authorities, that 73 ran away and that but 64 left with the consent of the authorities.

One hundred eighteen patients were re-admitted once, 15 twice, 4 three times and 1 five times.

In order to keep a check on patients discharged from the Tuberculosis Hospital and to prevent them, through their own indifference, suffering a relapse, and to protect the public from unregulated contact with persons who have the disease in the active stage, the San Francisco Tuberculosis Association has arranged to have a supervising nurse follow up the cases discharged from the hospital and to keep in constant touch with all former patients.

WILL PROBE FURNITURE.

The Senate has authorized the Federal Trade Commission to probe prices in the house furnishings industry. An attempt was made to include grain and cotton exchanges, but the motion was withdrawn when Senator Wadsworth announced he would block the original proposal if the amendment passed.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1922.

Can anyone furnish a reasonable excuse for the Board of Regents of the State University of California being made up of officers of corporations to the total exclusion of representatives of the workers and the farmers of our State? Do the workers and farmers represent such a small proportion of the population as to be entitled to no representatives whatever on the governing body of an institution supported by taxation of the entire people? Is it a mere accident that the Board of Regents is constituted as it is at present, or is there some definite purpose served by appointments of the past? Is it possible that the various Governors of this State have all entertained the idea that there are no workers or farmers in this great commonwealth fit to sit on such a board? We solicit intelligent answers.

It is really surprising sometimes how otherwise intelligent men will allow their prejudices to influence their expression in such a brazen way as to clearly demonstrate the spirit that actuates them. We came upon this gem in an editorial of last Friday's issue of the Chronicle: "The consolidation of the departments of commerce and labor is about as logical as a combination of oil and water. They have no connection with each other. The department of labor should never have been created, as it is strictly a class department. A department of industry is a logical arrangement. It would have to do with all matters affecting industrial production." "The Department of Labor never should have been created, as it is strictly a class department." Just think of that! The Department of Commerce is to promote the interests of those engaged in commerce and is just as much "a class" department as is the Department of Labor, but there is no complaint about that. The Department of Agriculture is to promote the interests of those engaged in agriculture, and is, therefore "a class" department, but there is no criticism of the establishment of that department. Of course all of these departments were established with the idea in view that anything that helped those engaged in them would be beneficial to the whole people and that is just as true of the Department of Labor as of any of the others, yet the instincts and feelings of the Chronicle critic prompt condemnation of none but labor, which is not out of harmony with others of his "class."

Radicalism and Democracy

The radical is forever talking of democracy and some of them really believe they are in favor of democracy, yet when an opportunity is given them to practice what they preach they are invariably revealed as the most pronounced autocrats. They feel that autocracy is all right so long as the power is in their own hands. In other words, they are inclined to hold that while it is safe to trust them with unusual authority it is absolutely unsafe to trust others, and while they are well aware that such an argument would carry no persuasive force with the great mass of the people, they unconsciously bare their innermost leanings in this direction when they get into action. Those who have studied them critically can testify to this clear tendency on the part of almost all radicals without regard for the particular shade of radicalism that happens to be their hobby. They all want things to go their way and are convinced that about the only chance they have for making a success of their doctrines is by having in their own hands the power to guide things along the channels they desire. In order to bring about this condition of affairs they do not hesitate to set up a dictatorship as absolute as possible. A very fair demonstration of this tendency was conspicuously displayed at the Non-Partisan League conference held in Modesta last week. Absolute control over the affairs of the organization in the State of California, financial as well as other affairs, for a period estimated at five years, was vested in a committee of nine. This committee is to be absolute dictator in all matters until the organization has reached in number 100,000 members at \$10 per head. What tremendous and autocratic powers this places in the hands of nine individuals can readily be appreciated by thoughtful persons. Yet the Non-Partisanists are never slow in shouting about their democracy.

The Communist party of Soviet Russia is at present undergoing a process termed "purification," which involves expulsion from the party of the many undesirable and so-called unreliable elements that now go to make up the membership. When one takes into account that political preferment in Soviet Russia depends upon being a member of the Communist party, there is little wonder that self-seeking adventurers have gained such a foothold in it that the leaders, to retain their own hold upon the government, find it necessary from time to time to institute such "purification" policies as will enable them to keep it well within their control. The extent of the movement, which is going on in every province of the country, may be judged from the following telegram which appeared in Rosta-Wien of December 16, 1921: "Moscow, December 12, 1921.—In the purification of the party the following exclusions were ordered: Viatka, 27 per cent of the membership; Kiev, 20 per cent; Saporoshie, 16 per cent; Nikolajev, 21 per cent; Tchernigov, 28 per cent; Volhynia, 18 per cent; Don District, 15 per cent." And there are those in the United States who call this sort of thing democracy. If this be democracy then the trade unionists of the world refuse to subscribe to it and must search out some other word to describe the thing they believe in and which they have always termed democracy, because there is nothing in such policies that even remotely resembles government of the people by the people and for the people, which Abraham Lincoln so fondly hoped should not "perish from the earth." If it were possible, which it is not, for the radicals to come into control of world affairs the people, in a short time, would have precious little to say concerning the manner in which they were to be governed.

Wherever the radical has come into power he has proved himself a radical indeed by practicing tyranny of the rankest kind over those unfortunate enough to come within the confines of his jurisdiction. The people have seen the radical as he really is and not as he would have them see him, so that his possibilities for gaining more power or influence are constantly fading away.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

If idle wage workers were as expensive to employers as idle machinery it is highly probable that a little more attention would be given to plans to keep them at work. There is money invested in machinery, so that when it is idle there is a loss to the employer, but when the worker is idle he only is the loser as a consequence.

Not content with their efforts to establish the open shop in the city of San Francisco, apparently many employers also have a desire to ignore and break down laws that have been placed upon the statute books for the purpose of protecting the life and health of the workers. In fact, there seems to be a disposition to do everything that will tend to place absolute mastership in the hands of the employer. After having been notified by an inspector of the Department of Safety, Industrial Accident Commission, on December 16, 19, 28 of 1921, and January 3, 9, 11, 12 of 1922, respectively, to provide temporary flooring in a six-story steel frame building under construction at 630 Powell street, San Francisco, so that workmen employed in the building could be protected from falling through joists or girders, and from falling planks, bricks, rivets, tools or other substance whereby their lives were endangered, W. Herzog, steel erecting contractor, was arrested on complaint of the Industrial Accident Commission on January 13, 1922, for violating Sections 1, 1 (b) and 4 of Chapter 590, Laws of 1911, as amended by Chapter 334, Laws of 1921.

W. W. Campbell, director of the Lick Observatory of the University of California, has announced that R. H. Tucker, an astronomer in the Lick Observatory, has made the startling discovery that clocks run faster at night and slower in the daytime than the twenty-four hour rates would indicate. Extensive study of the subject has led Dr. Tucker to conclude that the explanation lies in the interesting and unexpected fact that the clocks used on Mt. Hamilton (three of excellent quality were used) run more slowly in the daytime than at night. To test this important hypothesis an extensive observing program was entered upon. It embraces a large list of stars whose positions are already known with high precision. Each night's observations extend from about 9 p. m. to 3 a. m., in order to determine as well as possible the hourly clock rates during the night. The observing program is not yet complete, but the results thus far reached confirm the earlier hypothetical conclusion that the clocks run faster at night than the twenty-four hour rates observed here from the year 1905 up to the present time would lead one to conclude. This means, concurrently, that the clocks run more slowly in the daytime than the twenty-four hour rates would indicate. "The ultimate cause of the phenomenon is obscure. The three clocks are apparently not subject to a diurnal range of temperature large enough to account for more than 5 per cent of the observed anomalies. This clock-rate variation within the twenty-four hours has been overlooked by many generations of observers, apparently because of its small size and of the errors existing in the catalogued right ascensions of the brighter stars. Systematic errors from this source can be eliminated by extending the fundamental observations through a full year, and by adjusting the 'Closing error' for the year to value zero," says Dr. Tucker.

WIT AT RANDOM

The office stenographer was mentally upset over her inability to spell "graphic." "How do you spell graphic, with one 'f' or two?" she asked. "If you are going to use any," the genial boss replied, "you might as well use two."—The Veteran Magazine.

A New Orleans lady was waiting to buy a ticket at the picture show, when a stranger bumped her shoulder. She glared at him, feeling it was done intentionally.

"Well," he growled, "don't eat me up."

"You're in no danger, sir," she said, "I am a Jewess."—The Lawyer and Banker.

A former judge who had become cashier in a Western bank once declined to honor a check that a stranger had presented. "The check is all right," he said, "but the evidence you offer in identifying yourself as the person to whose order it is drawn is scarcely sufficient."

"I have known you to hang a man on less evidence, judge," was the stranger's response.

"Quite likely," replied the ex-judge, "but when we're giving up cold cash we have to be careful."—Lawyer and Banker.

Stranger (at Continental palace gates)—This is visitors' day, is it not?

Attendant—Yes, sir. Shall I show you round?

Stranger—Oh, don't trouble. I used to be King here once.—The Passing Show (London).

Small boys often ask embarrassing questions. A preacher was addressing the Sunday School and explaining the significance of white. "Why," he asked, "does a bride desire to be clothed in white at her marriage?" As no one answered, he went on, "Because white stands for joy, and the wedding day is the most joyous occasion in a woman's life."

Immediately a little fellow piped up, "Please, sir, why do the men all wear black?"—The Veteran Magazine.

That brilliant and erratic novelist, the late Edgar Saltus, despised politicians. "When a politician," he once said in his Madison Square apartment, "does or says a good and generous thing it is always an accident, a mistake. The politician in this is like the stingy farmer. He was walking his wife along a city street looking for a place to eat in. They approached a handsome restaurant with a sign before the door saying: 'Luncheon 12 to 3, 50 Cents.' The old lady never dreamed of stopping before such a fine place, but her stingy husband held her up. 'We'll go in thar,' he said reflectively. 'It ain't a bad bargain, Hannar—three hours' steady eatin' for half a dollar.'"

Colored Recruit—Say, sahjent, lucidate to me de s'nificance ob dis heah numbah which 'pears on mah loomnum lavilleah.

Old-Timer—Boy, lissen to knowledge. Dat's yo' heavenly billet numbah in case de ole bony gent wid de crooked razoo axdentally unhitches yo' soul from yo' galluses.

Colored Recruit—Hot towel! Sho hopes mah wings fits bettah dan dese cow-hide bahges, p'vidin' ah has to propel mahse'f to Numbah 3,250,884 Pah-dise Avenoo.—The American Legion Weekly.

Father—Mary, who is the young man you were entertaining last night?

Mary—Why, father, that was not a man. It was Miss Judge.

Father—The voice sounded like that of a man—and I thought I heard him swear.

Mary—Well, all Judges swear witnesses, and she is a lawyer, which accounts for the voice.

MISCELLANEOUS

SAVE JUST A LITTLE TODAY.

Do you wish to acquire all the money you need? Then save just a little today.

Don't think you will suddenly fall into luck, It seldom has happened that way.

Your chance for a fortune will always be slim

Until you've a sum to invest;

So make up your mind that right now is the time,

Begin now to feather your nest.

For the big things don't happen by luck or by chance,

They are born of the deeds of the past; The small things we do every day are the things That really count at the last.

Then do without something you think you would like,

And save at least part of your pay; Don't drift unprepared to your future, my friend, But save just a little today.

Get the habit of saving, of putting aside, Though it may seem a small thing to do; In the years that will come, with their trials and tasks,

It may be the saving of you. It is too late to win the hard struggle for wealth After you have grown aged and gray; You must put in your bid when the moment is ripe,

So save just a little today.

—Herbert Gay Sisson, in Winter's News.

STOP WEARING OUT CHILDREN.

By Alice Park.

Lord Dundreary in the old play used to make his audience laugh when he read two advertisements from the same newspaper. One offered to lend money. The other asked to borrow money. In his inimitable tones, he used to ask why one advertiser didn't lend money to the other one.

Many people are asking seriously now, why the jobs of two million children are not given to two million of the adults who are begging for jobs. Seven million was the estimate of unemployed adults in the fall of 1921. Many of these are parents living on the wages of their own children.

Children work for low wages, and are unorganized. Machines are so perfected that even young children can use them. The federal law affects only a small percentage of child workers. There are 48 kinds of state laws and more than 48 standards of enforcement. All these reasons together keep-children enslaved.

No one can say truthfully, "I don't use goods made by children." Everybody who eats food, wears clothes, uses material, reads anything, or plays with anything, uses articles produced, in part, by child labor. The children's share may have been done far from the store where the customer pays the final price. But somewhere children have slaved, producing, labeling, handling or packing the goods.

Wearing out two million children is a mean crime.

The richest country in the world can afford to set free all children to learn, to play and to grow.

FLIRT WITH SALES TAX.

A "committee of American business men" has started to educate the public in scientific taxation. It is stated that "most of the business men of the country believe in a sales tax, and it is probably to such a remedy as this that we shall be obliged to come."

The committee gives solemn assurance that it is not a business bloc—just an educational movement.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Book and job men were in the majority of members in attendance at last Sunday's meeting of Typographical Union No. 21. Consideration of the recommendations brought in by the executive committee of the union in counter to the propositions submitted by the employing commercial printers a month ago was the incentive which drew the artists to the meeting. The recommendations of the committee were concurred in almost unanimously by the union after the adoption of two amendments, one of which was of minor importance. The new minimum wage has been placed at \$48.50 and \$51.50 (day and night work, respectively), per week of forty-four hours, which would bring the scale for book and job men to the level of that of newspaper printers. The membership statement almost balanced that of a month ago, the report showing the enrollment of 1267 January 14, 1922, as against 1268 December 17, 1921, which indicates there is still a sufficient number of printers in San Francisco to execute all the work on hand here. Propositions for membership from Max Percik and Annie M. De Boer were referred to the membership committee for investigation. Eleanor Easton, A. E. Hart (journeymen), Thomas Bracco, Earl S. Cronin and Frank E. McCoy were initiated and welcomed into the union. On recommendation of the executive committee, five hundred copies of the newspaper scale and agreement were ordered printed. Walter J. Hoffman was expelled for ratting, and the honorable withdrawal card issued to D. G. Thompson was reported as having been surrendered, Thompson having broken faith with the union through having accepted employment in a non-union office. The following resolutions, voicing opposition to any reduction in the present legal minimum wage of women and minors engaged in industry, were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, A drastic and wholly unreasonable change in the legal minimum wage for women and minors engaged in California industries is threatened, due to the activities of the California Manufacturers' Association and similar organizations, which are engaged in an organized effort to induce employers generally throughout the State to prevail upon the Industrial Welfare Commission to lower the present minimum wage to \$12 per week, with new regulations which would nullify all existing restrictions as to the number of persons to be employed below the minimum wage; and

"Whereas, The present minimum wage of \$16 per week, under economic conditions now prevailing, and which are likely to continue indefinitely, is barely sufficient to maintain what the Industrial Welfare Commission deems the lowest standards of proper living desired by the people of this bountiful State in adopting the legal minimum wage system for all women and minors in industry; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, in regular session assembled this 15th day of January, 1922, that we pledge ourselves to oppose by any and all honorable means any reduction in the present minimum wage; and, be it further

"Resolved, That we appeal to the public in general and all fair-minded employers to enlist their aid and rally to the support of the thousands of defenseless women and minors in California industries who would suffer indescribable hardship if this proposed reduction of income should become effective; further

"Resolved, That the union's delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council be instructed to co-operate with that body's law and legislative body to the end that ways and means be devised,

if necessary, to initiate referendary proceedings to submit the question of maintaining the present minimum wage of \$16 a week inviolate and unimpaired; and further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be furnished the Allied Printing Trades Council, with the request that it be indorsed; a copy forwarded to the Industrial Welfare Commission, and a copy furnished the press of the city."

(Editor's Note.—The above resolutions were unanimously indorsed by the San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council at its regular monthly meeting last Monday night.)

Messrs. Thomas E. Cordes, L. Hirschberg and Joseph Phillis were elected delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council to fill the unexpired terms of Messrs. Harry Johnston, J. J. Neely and Benjamin Schonhoff. After having listened to brief but eloquent orations from the successful candidates, during the delivery of which profuse thanks were offered for the honor conferred upon them and which were frequently interrupted by prolonged applause, the meeting adjourned at 4:30 p. m. o'clock.

Catherine Hearst, six-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Hearst, was seriously injured at Ashbury and Frederick streets last Sunday morning, when she was struck by an automobile immediately after having stepped from a street car. She was crossing the street in front of the car when the automobile, which was being driven on the wrong side of the street, ran her down. The child was conveyed to Mary's Help Hospital at once, where it was ascertained she had received numerous bruises and abdominal injuries, the extent of which are as yet undeterminable. She has been removed to the home of her parents, 46 Hillway drive, where, according to latest reports, she was resting quite easily.

Eugene Donovan, president, and Dilse Hopkins, secretary, have issued notices of a meeting of the Progressive Club of San Francisco Typographical Union. The meeting will be held at 2 o'clock p. m. Sunday, January 22, in Federation Hall, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, at which matters of interest to all Progressives will be considered. All members of the union are cordially invited to attend the meeting, during which the doors of Federation Hall will remain wide open and every one in good standing will be admitted.

Working cards for the year 1922 are ready for distribution, and members of the union unattached to chapels are requested to call at the secretary's office and get them. A large supply of the 1922 I. T. U. Book of Laws has just arrived from Indianapolis, copies of which may be had upon demand.

William H. McMillan, who left San Francisco six and a half years ago and went to Minneapolis, to which city many of his friends here thought he had become wedded, demonstrated his ability to "come back" when he arrived here last week. "Billy's" statement that he is here to stay is confirmed by Mrs. McMillan, who accompanied her husband to the Coast. Coming straight through from "Minnietown" without a stop en route is ample evidence that they couldn't get here any too soon to please them. "Welcome to our city!"

R. H. Boone, an ex-service man now affiliated with No. 21, is confined to the Marine Hospital, where he is receiving treatment for a stomach ailment. Physicians attributed part of Mr. Boone's trouble to defective teeth, and as a result he has parted company with twenty of them. Mr. Boone has rallied from the operation sufficiently to receive his friends. The most direct route to the Marine Hospital from downtown points is via the "C" line of the Municipal Railway.

One of the finest specimens of the printer's art produced during the holidays which has come to the attention of the writer of "Topics" is a copy of Charles Dickens' "Castles," composition on which was done by Haywood H. Hunt of the

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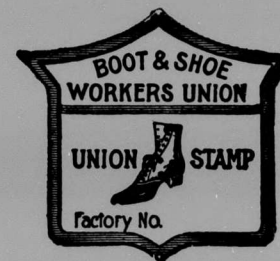


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For Twenty Years we have issued this Union Stamp for use under our

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OUR STAMP INSURES:

Peaceful Collective Bargaining
Forbids Both Strikes and Lockouts
Disputes Settled by Arbitration
Steady Employment and Skilled Workmanship
Prompt Deliveries to Dealers and Public
Peace and Success to Workers and Employers
Prosperity of Shoe Making Communities

As loyal union men and women, we ask you to demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on Sole, Insole or Lining.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Collis Lovely, General President
Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

Kennedy-ten Bosch Company. John H. Sampson did the press work, W. F. Rauschnabel the decorating, and Tim O'Leary the binding. Type used in the book was 16-point Cloister Oldstyle, a new size recently cut and cast by the American Type Foundry. It is understood that John Henry Nash was primarily responsible for the casting of this size type. It is considered by many eminent printers to be the best size for book and advertising use, as it strikes a happy medium as an easy reading face. This type most nearly corresponds with that utilized by Nicholas Jenson in 1471 in Venice, the first printer to design and use Roman type, and whose work is held by many to have remained unexcelled for 440 years. The paper selected by Mr. Hunt for his reproduction of "Castles" is natural (cream) Strathmore Japan, antique finish. The books came as Christmas gifts to many of Mr. Hunt's friends, by whom they are highly treasured.

Rushing into the Central Police Station one night last week, Marcus Laub, young merchant of Vallejo, excitedly exclaimed: "My brother is bound and gagged in a room uptown!" Laub, escorted by a police corporal, went to the apartments of a young woman in Mason street. William Laub, the brother, was there, but he was neither bound nor gagged. "Why, we are going to be married in the morning!" ejaculated William's companion. Was it a New Year's prank, Marcus?

The January issue of the Pacific Slope Typographical Conference Monthly Bulletin reports the state of trade in nearly all the important printing centers of the Northwest to be dull. The strife is still on in the printing industry in Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane, and, even though a settlement be made between the disputants, conditions may not be expected to greatly improve for some time because of the general business depression in those communities. While there is no trouble on in Portland, the trade there is much below par.

"PICKET FOR PRIVILEGE" ANGERED.

The New York Times is angered because of President Gompers' stand against "can't-strike" laws.

The Times is the picket for privilege. It is the first to cry: "Let well enough alone!" when the dollar is affected. Dividends is its sacred ox and holy of holies.

Recently in New York President Gompers denounced "can't-strike" laws. He said this legislation means compulsory legislation and the workers will not obey it.

The picket for privilege scents danger to the handcuff plot, and attempts to offset the effect of this challenge. It recalls that in 1919 the United States Supreme Court ruled that a soap manufacturer may set the price at which retailers must sell that commodity. Recently in the case of a ham and bacon manufacturer the court reversed itself.

Because the Supreme Court is "balled up" in its efforts to enforce the anti-trust law, and President Gompers takes a clear position against holding workers to their tasks, the Times editor unlimbers his elephantine sarcasm against the trade unionist.

"For Samuel Gompers, the law has no mystery—no twilight zone of dubiety," the world is informed.

The picket for privilege makes no distinction, of course, between ham, soap and human beings (who do not clip coupons).

BARBERS' CHIEF IS DEAD.

Frank X. Noschang, president of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, with headquarters in Indianapolis, died in Albany, N. Y., after a stomach ailment of several weeks. Deceased was well known to trade unionists of the United States and Canada.

BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.

Many of the biggest men in the country today are those who long ago drew for themselves a picture of the future and then bent all their energies toward making it come true.

Such a boy was Franklin Simon, when, at 13, he walked down Sixth avenue, New York, looking for a job. Today Mr. Simon is one of America's foremost merchants, proprietor of one of the largest and most exclusive department stores on Fifth avenue.

"What has been the biggest factor in helping you to build up such a successful business?" Mr. Simon was asked.

"Nothing out of the ordinary," replied Mr. Simon. "Our principle was to offer unusual values and we kept at it until we had really convinced people that they could purchase the newest fashion ideas for the same prices they were paying for merchandise in other shops.

"There is, however, one principle which every merchant would do well to remember, and that is that his success is entirely dependent on public favor, and he should do everything in his power to cater to the public, not only in the matter of goods, but also in any other way which may build up good-will. Nor should he forget that it is through the employees of his store that he makes his contact with his customers. Happy and satisfied employees are the best assets any house can have. Employees who are not well treated do not create the proper atmosphere or contacts. Putting one's personal feelings out of the question, it is good business to have the employees of an organization feel that the house is back of them and that their interests are of moment to its executives, for if we do not all pull together we lose the greater part of our strength.

"Another thing that it is always hard to make a boy remember is that there is no easy road to lasting success. It is a long fight and a hard fight, with no half-way business about it. The boy or man who is not ready to put good physical effort into his business had better drop out, for he will never be worth while. We get out of things just exactly what we put into them, and the man who does not give the very best that is in him to his big endeavor will find himself left at the post.

"One principle we have always held before us has been 'never to run down a competitor.' We work on the principle that everybody knows something, that a good many people know more than we do, and we want to give them credit for it. The man who knows so much that no one can tell him anything does not get very far."

"SPIDER-FLY" GAME WORKED.

In their attempt to have a "can't-strike" law passed in New York State, the board of trade and transportation is working the "spider and fly" game on trade unionists.

The handcuffers are distressed that workers are suspicious of their good intentions. The law would really benefit them, says Frank S. Gardner, secretary of the transportation board, who takes a fling at President Gompers, who is leading the fight against the proposal.

"Ah, ha," saith Mr. Gardner. "These labor leaders are to blame. They are afraid of their jobs. They fear industrial peace. Then with all employees and all employers always satisfied and happy, there would be no such leaders, whose activities lead mainly to trouble," etc., etc.

Mr. Gardner shows how the law would benefit the workers. He hands out his sugar and molasses in heavy doses. Under the new system, he says, if an employee stays on the job, and suffers loss of money or health, he can recover damages.

He insists that the right of workers to strike is not invaded—all that will be required of them is that they must remain at work until they "have a chance to cool off."

The statement shows that "can't-strike" advo-

cates are in sore need of a publicity agent of the Allen stripe, who will not make himself look foolish by attempting to be logical, but who will whoop things up like a side-show barker.

COOPERS ARE STICKERS.

Organized coopers employed on the docks in New York City have been on strike since last July, and are still sticking.

BACKS TRADE UNIONS.

The trade union movement "is a great combination of races, creeds and color," says the Journal-Courier of New Haven, Conn.

"If it be argued that there is lack of discipline and control in the average labor gathering—apart from some groups whose daily tasks and training equip them for judicial deliberation with the best in any calling—it may be retorted that at least the subtlety and indirection of the able and cunning are absent.

"There is a great deal of ignorance among the schooled and protected classes as to the nature of a labor union.

"The confusion and grim realities that attend situations where great numbers of men are excited who work with their hands and have their daily bread to consider are such that intelligent and fair-minded leadership is the concern of all. Americans have not yet got to the bottom of the so-called labor question, though now and then there is a gleam in the east."

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of Regular Meeting Held January 13, 1922.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Tailors No. 80—A. C. Sheehan, A. Gerber, John Marten, Chas. E. Mathers. Coopers No. 65—Jos. Cresse, R. F. Gough, Harry Adams. Musicians No. 6—P. Dugan, A. Frankel, J. D. Hynes, W. F. Koch, A. S. Less, E. E. Schmitz, J. W. Spencer. Waitresses—Maude Hardy. Photo Engravers—J. B. Twigg, Harold Curtis. Egg Inspectors—J. Hilmoe, Chas. Roberts. Shipyard Laborers—J. M. Linger, George Douglas. Waiters—Theo. Johnson, Jas. King, Hugo Ernst, Selig Schulberg, Carl Helbig, J. Manus, William Turner, O. W. McGuire, John Fink, F. Siegman. Ice Wagon Drivers—Oscar Franson, R. F. Sotter. Cigarmakers—R. Ricker, Roy Knox, Charles Schoenfeld. Auto Mechanics—M. A. Lovey, H. J. Roche, M. G. Stites, Wm. Sherper. Street Carmen—Wm. Corcoran, B. Doyle, J. M. Jensen, M. Moore, John Mooney, J. D. Sullivan. Boilermakers No. 6—M. J. McGuire, Thomas Sheehan, S. O'Sullivan, W. McNamara, W. A. Sloan. Delegates seated.

Communications—Referred to Executive Committee—From Musicians No. 6, with reference to the non-union dances at the Knights of Red Branch Hall, Mission street, near Seventh. From Grocery Clerks, requesting assistance in organizing the Harris Bread Shop, 2594 Mission street.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From Waterfront Federation, enclosing copy of minutes.

Resolutions were submitted by Delegate Roche, requesting the Council to enter a vigorous protest against the proposed consolidation of the two offices, namely, Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor, and requesting the continuation of the office of the Secretary of Labor. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Resolutions read:

Whereas, Press reports announce the proposed reorganization of the administrative branch of the Government wherein is contemplated the consolidation of two cabinet secretaryships, thereby merging the important posts of Secretary of Commerce and Secretary of Labor; and

Whereas, If this action is effective, the portfolio of Secretary of Labor will cease, and will function only in joint supervision, namely, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, thereby practically removing or curtailing the power of the distinctive representative of labor, reverting back to a condition inimical to the welfare of the industrial classes and destroying the prestige we now hold of having a spokesman in the President's Cabinet; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled, that we enter our solemn protest against the proposed change and believe the retention of these Cabinet officers under their particular classification is for the best interest of, not only the labor element, but the great mass of the American people;

Resolved, That we call upon the Central Labor bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to take cognizance of the purported measure and enter their solemn protest against it;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Joint Committee on the Organization of the Administrative Branch of the Government, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Commerce, United States Senators Johnson and Shortridge, and Congressmen Kahn and Nolan.

Reports of Unions—Cracker Bakers—National Biscuit Company still unfair. Culinary Workers—All White lunch houses are unfair; the Rex

Lunch is unfair; requested delegates to stay away from said houses. Egg Inspectors—Reported that the Armour, Swift, Western Meat Co. unfair to Egg Inspectors. Butchers—Requested delegates not to buy meat from butchers handling Chinese meat; all men now in packing center now on strike.

Label Section—Requested a demand for the union label, card and button.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—In the matter of resolutions adopted by the Labor Council instructing this committee to aid in carrying out the intents and purposes of the said resolutions committee submits for adoption by the Council two resolutions, one dealing with the endeavor to secure the co-operation of all labor unions in San Francisco to have their members register and the other instructing the officers of the Council to co-operate with the officers of the California State Federation of Labor in the preparation and presentation to the Industrial Welfare Commission of data, statistics and arguments to show why in the opinion of wage earners generally the legal minimum wage for women and minors rather should be increased than reduced as proposed by certain piratical manufacturing interests. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried. The first of said resolutions is printed at the end of these minutes.

New Business—Mr. Fisher addressed the Council, requesting contributions for the relief of the people in Russia. Moved that the matter be referred to the Executive Committee; carried. Mrs. Lillian Hall addressed the Council in behalf of the Milk Drive for the children of the poor in San Francisco, and requested the delegates to attend the concert to be held in the Civic Auditorium, Saturday evening for that purpose.

Nominations of Officers—President, George S. Hollis; vice-president, Wm. P. Stanton, Roland Roche; secretary, John A. O'Connell; financial secretary-treasurer, Jas. J. McTiernan; sergeant-at-arms, Patrick O'Brien; trustees, George Knell, Chas. Childs, J. W. Spencer; executive committee, Henry Boyen, James Coulsting, John C. Daley, Mary Everson, F. J. Ferguson, Wm. Granfield, David Hardy, George Knell, Patrick O'Brien, James E. Wilson, A. J. Rogers, Wm. T. Bonsor, Miss Kate McCarthy, Thomas Sheehan, Ben Brundage, J. Schlusell; law and legislative com-

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(THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK)

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COMMERCIAL

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MISSION BRANCH, Mission and 21st Streets

PARK-PRESIDIO DISTRICT BRANCH, Clement St. and 7th Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets

DECEMBER 31st, 1921

Assets	\$ 71,851,299.62
Deposits	68,201,299.62
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,650,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund	371,753.46

A Dividend of FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum was declared for the six months ending December 31, 1921.



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All Watch and Jewelry Repairing Guaranteed.

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mittee, R. H. Baker, Emil Buehrer, Henry Heidleberg, John D. Hynes, Roland Roche, Theodore Johnson, George Bowns; organizing committee, John O. Walsh, Mary Everson, Frank O'Brien, Minnie Andrews, Ben Brundage, George Bowns, Walter Hancock; Labor Clarion directors, M. E. Decker, George S. Hollis, J. J. McTiernan, John A. O'Connell, John O. Walsh, Wm. T. Bonsor.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—\$615.75. **Expenses**—\$177.75.

Council adjourned at 10:05 p. m.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—The attention of affiliated unions is called to the following resolution:

Whereas, With the beginning of the new year it is mandatory upon every voter to register in order to be qualified to sign petitions and vote at the primary and general elections for representatives to Congress and members of the California Legislature; and

Whereas, It is exceedingly important that each member of organized labor be qualified to vote and be prepared to exercise his political rights for the protection of the common interests and welfare of all wage earners of the State; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council that all affiliated unions and other labor organizations of San Francisco be, and are hereby most earnestly urged to take action to have their members register at the earliest opportunity possible; and that, to that end, each union be and is hereby requested to notify each member by letter of the necessity to register; and that the officers of the union be instructed to make diligent inquiry from the members in regard to the matter, and in case they find any member who is not registered that they impress upon such member the vital importance of at once complying with this request and fulfilling his duties as a citizen and his obligations to the cause of organized labor.

LIVING WAGE IGNORED.

An arbitration board has cut off 20 per cent of the wages of 10,000 unskilled workers in the largest paper companies of the United States and Canada.

The decision reduces rates 8 cents an hour, making the basic wage 32 cents an hour, or \$2.56 a day. Skilled workers are not involved. Their rates are 54 cents an hour and upward. The workers' representative on the arbitration board refused to concur in the decision.

While declaring the workers will accept the award, as they pledged themselves to do, President Burke of the International Brotherhood of Paper, Pulp and Sulphite Workers, said that the companies, in urging wage cuts, frankly stated that the cost of living was not being taken into consideration, but it was asked because "there is plenty of labor to be obtained at much lower rates than the prevailing union scale."

ALL SET FOR REVOLT.

Once more the nation is to be overthrown. The usual preliminary will be to wreck the American Federation of Labor.

The stage has been set. Blue prints cover every detail. Pronunciamentos have been issued. Organization machinery is ready to start. The one thing needed is dues paying members. Then the high sign to revolute will be given by the "leaders."

All this was arranged at a meeting in New York City when a group of "unions" dual to the American Federation of Labor launched the general council of united labor and indorsed the Russian Third International. The American Federation of Labor organization system is used, except the control of the new "union" and power to remove subordinate officials is held by a small group.

A few of the members who are democratically inclined object to this autocracy, but they are assured that it is necessary for genuine revolutionists to guard the movement against evil-minded men who would sidetrack the great uprising.

No legitimate trade union would dare apply this autocracy, but the world savers awe the multitude—for a while. When the awakening comes, another revolution is started on more "scientific" lines and the blue prints and pronunciamentos are revised.

The present duallist movement was launched with the usual pleas for "unity of labor" and attacks on "the Gompers bureaucrats."

ASKS EAST TO FIGHT BLOC.

A well-known banking firm in Broadway, New York, calls on the East to fight the Senate farm bloc, whose influence is declared to be growing.

The bloc demands the creation of a rural credit situation to permit loans on commodities. This "profound ignorance of common economic principles" appal these bankers, who remain silent when shipowners are demanding not a loan, but an outright gift of \$100,000,000 of the people's money.

The farm bloc is also charged with forcing the retention of high surtaxes in the revenue bill, contrary to the advice of the President and Senate finance committee. Another offense is the friendliness of members of the bloc to organized labor.

"The situation has thus become acute," moan the bankers. "It is inconceivable that the great Eastern business and banking interests will endure for long the meddlesome experimental discriminations of politics dominated by the Middle West. Rather will relief be sought at the polls, where, during the year of 1922, one-third of the membership of the Senate and the entire membership of the House are to be elected."

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Ladies Free Monday and Wednesday
Nights

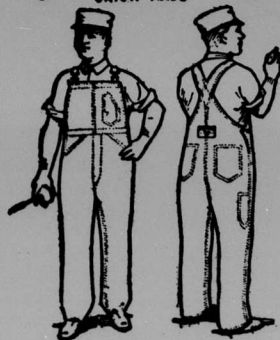
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Can't Bust 'Em Extra Heavy Black Overalls, with or without bib. Only, per pair.....\$1.75

Can't Bust 'Em Cooks' and Bakers' Hickory Pants, pair.....\$1.50

Can't Bust 'Em Painters' White Bib Overalls and Jumpers — Special this week, per suit.....\$3.00

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"Argonaut" Union Made Extra Heavy Khaki Outing Shirts—Reg. \$2.50 value. Special.....\$1.95

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INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

BRAZIL. Workingmen's Village Inaugurated.—On November 1, 1921, the prefect of Recife dedicated the workingmen's residence village constructed by the municipality of Recife. The village consists of 149 dwelling houses which have been erected in a dry, healthy locality. Workingmen may purchase these dwellings on plans varying from 5 to 20 years, carrying respective monthly payments of from \$14.26 down to \$5.20. A schoolhouse and a bandstand have been erected, and governmental ordinances have been passed regulating the health, morals, safety and upkeep of this village for the welfare of its working folk.

ENGLAND. Increased Unemployment.—The number of persons wholly unemployed in the United Kingdom increased from 1,816,736 on November 11, 1921, to 1,832,400 on November 25, 1921. This increase is to some extent accounted for by the fact that unemployed workers who had exhausted their first special period of benefit under the unemployment insurance have restored their names to the registers.

FINLAND. Viborg.—According to the Soviet press the Bolsheviks have inaugurated a "new economic policy," which is intended to increase production and efficiency. Among the more important formulae of the new policy are: (1) imposing punishment upon slothful workers; (2) increasing the output of the Ural mines; (3) giving "lessees" the right to solve all labor problems; (4) discharging the "too young," "old" and "unskilled" workers, and (5) making a concession to American workmen.

GERMANY. Unemployment in Trade Unions.—Unemployment among members of the German trade unions shows a remarkable decrease from June to September, 1921. For example, the two metal workers' unions have decreased from 3.8 to 1.3 and from 2.3 to 0.9. Corresponding decreases are shown among other trades as follows: Fac-

tory workers, 2.7 to 1.3; textile workers, 2.6 to 0.5; building workers, 3.1 to 1.4, and woodworkers, 4.4 to 1.8.

Rise in Retail Food Prices.—In September, 1921, eggs in Berlin were selling for 2.09 marks each. This is an increase of nearly 100 per cent over June, 1921, and is analogous to increases in the prices of peas, beans, lentils, butter, bread, rice, lard and other foodstuffs of ordinary consumption. The only commodities whose retail prices decreased during the three months were potatoes, coffee substitute, petroleum and horse meat.

PORTUGAL. Food prices rise at Lisbon.—The press reports rapidly increasing prices on provisions and foodstuffs since March 31, 1921, such commonly used products as butter, eggs, potatoes, cabbages, fresh and salt meats having taken enormous jumps during the period. The price of sugar, alone, has not advanced. Choice table wines have increased 120 per cent. The exchange value of the escudo has fluctuated from 7.35 to 12.23 to the dollar.

SWITZERLAND. Unemployed Increase.—The number of wholly unemployed persons increased from 63,182 in August, 1921, to 74,238 in October, 1921.

AUSTRIA. Report on Strikes.—There were 302 strikes in this country in 1921, involving 124,062 workingmen, who lost 93,398 working days.

BELGIUM. Unemployment Insurance.—Of the 746,030 workingmen subscribers to the government's unemployment insurance, 132,204 became beneficiaries of the system which pays from 1 to 5 francs a day to the involuntary idle.

CUBA. Havana.—Cigar workers on strike since December 22 have had a satisfactory settlement of their differences with the manufacturers.

ENGLAND. Boot and Shoe Trades.—With 8.1 per cent of the workers in the boot and shoe trades unemployed and 33 per cent on short time, negotiations are on for a new agreement on working hours and wages.

Eight-Hour Day.—Sir Charles N. Macara is making an appeal to miners through the press to adopt the eight-hour instead of the seven-hour maximum, with a view to securing cheaper fuel for industries.

Bradford.—After January 21, any industrial firm desiring to work overtime must apply to the Emergency Committee of Industrial Council for permission.

Settlement of Pottery Dispute.—A reduction of 20 per cent in gross wages is the principal factor in the settlement of the long-drawn-out dispute in the pottery industry. This reduction, at a stabilized wage, is infinitely better, it is said, than half-time employment at the former full rates.

Unemployment in the Cotton Trade.—The unemployment situation in the cotton trade districts continues to be bad, although a few firms which have been closed in the Stalybridge district have been re-opened. The weavers alone appear to be finding increased employment. Only 23 out of 62 cotton yarn companies have been able to make any returns to the shareholders.

FINLAND. Land Clearing.—To clear land for cultivation 57,145 persons received aid from a special appropriation made by the Finnish Diet to encourage this industry.

Price of Foodstuffs.—Since 1914, seven food necessities show an average increase in price of 1356 per cent in Finland. Rent has increased 602.3; fuel, 1307.3; clothing, 1106; and tobacco, 1311.

FRANCE. Miners and Operators Confer.—Aside from bitterly opposing any wage reductions, miners' representatives in conference with operators in the region of Nord and Pas de Calais are asking monthly allowances of coal for the miners' families.

GERMANY. Comparative Wages.—An official review of comparative wages, with a basis for Germany of 100 per cent, says Austria stands at 68.2 per cent; Hungary, 75.8; Germany, 100; Finland, 148; Italy, 177; Belgium, 289; Norway, 325; Denmark, 388; France, 477; Switzerland, 625; and Sweden, 625.

HUNGARY. Repatriation.—It is reported that 20,000 Hungarians have returned to their native country in the past five months. Many of these are said to have come from the United States.

SPAIN. Cadiz.—The Astilleros Gaditancs, which is the largest shipyard here, closed down January 5.

SWEDEN. Wage Reduction by Agreement.—A conference, held in Stockholm, between employers and representatives of employees resulted in a lowering of wages to reduce the cost of production in all commodities in order that Swedish products would have a better chance in competitive markets.

SWITZERLAND. Peaceful Protest.—A law proposed to increase the working day from 8 to 9 and 10 hours brought 20,000 workers on transport industries to Berne in protest. After a parade a memorial was laid before the Federal Council asking that no increase be made in the time of the working day.

Revision of Constitution.—Steps are being taken to have the federal constitution revised in order to insure protection of labor as to the limit of hours and restrictions of child and women labor.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
European Baking Company.
Fairlyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
Jewel Tea Company.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
New San Francisco Laundry.
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
Pacific Luggage Co.
Players' Club.
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
White Lunch Establishments.

HAVEN'T NOTICED IT YET.

The earth's day is growing longer, according to Dr. Ernest W. Brown of Yale University. He told the convention of the American Astronomical Society that tidal friction, caused by the moon's attraction, is slowing down the earth's speed. This causes our days to grow longer, Dr. Brown calculates, at the rate of about one second every thousand years!

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THE MISSION BANK

The Mission Bank is in a position to render business men and individuals every service which a Conservative and Carefully Managed Bank can offer.

The young business man who has demonstrated ability to successfully conduct his affairs will receive special consideration.

The Bank of California, National Association, owns more than one-half of our Capital Stock.

THE MISSION BANK

Member Federal Reserve System

Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue

WOULD CHAIN UNIONS TO COURTS.

Trade union incorporation is demanded by modern feudalists and their retainers, who insist that as "capital" (they mean capitalists) is incorporated, trade unions should do likewise, that they "may be held responsible for their acts."

This reasoning indicates the low value greed places on the people's intellectual capacity.

Corporations are not formed for the purpose of being "held responsible." The purpose is to evade liability.

Under the partnership form of doing business each partner can contract debts in the name of the company and all other partners are liable for the full amount. The property in the partnership can be seized for debt, and if this is not sufficient the other property of each partner can be seized.

Under the corporation form of doing business this danger is removed. An officer of a corporation can contract debts in the name of the corporation, but only the property of the corporation is liable. The property of stockholders can not be seized, as in the case of partnerships.

In a partnership each partner has the fate of his associates in his hands. In a corporation the by-laws and constitution of the corporation define the limits of officials.

Corporation stockholders invest what they are willing to lose and can not be held for other damages.

Business men are not compelled to incorporate, but they do so because persons will invest money without being held responsible.

It is now proposed to compel trade unions to do what is optional with business men.

If trade unions were incorporated, they would be constantly menaced by the receivership process, whereby their property and treasury would be at the whim of hostile courts.

This danger to a corporation does not exist. Its activities are clearly defined in its charter.

The activities of a trade union can not be defined, because it is a social institution. It can not be separated from the human beings who compose it. These human beings have memory, understanding and will, as distinguished from a commodity, in which corporations deal.

If a trade union were incorporated it could be thrown into court by any detective, spy or "company man" who is a member of the union, and a property-worshipping judge would decide that the union's activities are not sustained by its incorporation declarations.

With the changing of social viewpoints and the adoption of new methods to meet industrial situa-

tions, no militant trade union could function under this system of court espionage.

Aside from reasonable hours, wages and working conditions, which affect the national life, there are high moral reasons for the trade union. The reasons for the corporation are efficiency, profits and limited liability.

The trade union is inseparably linked with each individual member of the union. The success of the union develops the intellectual and physical life of each member. The success of the corporation is judged by dividends.

If trade unions were incorporated, national and international organizations would be under the jurisdiction of federal courts. This would permit injunction judges of the Anderson type to sit in judgment on a union's policies and ideals.

These are the reasons, rather than the professed purpose, why crafty feudalists and their defenders want trade unions incorporated.

They would have the unions controlled by judges whose property bias blinds them to an expanding, developing life, who are choked by their legalisms and who are without social vision.

Let no organized worker be lulled by the claim that trade union incorporators only desire unions to be held responsible.

Tyranny and wrong never makes direct attack. Its cards are never on the table face up. Its method is stealth, misrepresentation and flank attack. It says one thing and means another.

Organized labor does not shirk responsibility. And even if it did, it can be reached by criminal, civil and common law.

Our opponents know this full well. What they are now aiming at is the heart of trade unionism. They would have their judicial tools pass on its activities, its purposes and aspirations.

They would kill the soul of the labor movement with their judicial dagger and wrap it in the dead parchment of court procedure, custom and judge-made law.

WOMEN'S LAWS TO BE WRECKED.

In an address before a conference on women in industry, Miss Ethel M. Smith, of Washington, said that through their tragic experience with the courts wage workers have learned that there is a vast difference between actual equality and theoretical or judicially determined economic equality.

Miss Smith is national legislative secretary of the Women's Trade Union League.

"Workers know the abuse of the term 'freedom of contract' by the courts," she said. "They know the courts are often influenced by privileged interests. They know that every possible pretext has been seized upon by unscrupulous employers to challenge the constitutionality of labor laws.

"At this moment, in the capital of the United States, laundry owners are withholding from the women laundry workers upward of \$150,000 back pay on their legal minimum wage. The employers have withheld this ever since they challenged the law in court, where a decision is pending."

The speaker opposed the proposed "equal rights" amendment to the Federal constitution, which is being urged by the national woman's party. This amendment provides that legislation that does not apply to both sexes is illegal.

"The net result of all lawyers' opinions is their best guess as to how nine other lawyers, the supreme court justices, will view the matter—after the women affected by the laws have been deprived of their benefits during the process of determination."

It was shown that the amendment would affect every law that applies to women, and that these laws would be set aside while the lawyers and courts discussed the constitution.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

LAW MAKERS' "EATS."

By a vote of 180 to 74 the House voted money out of the public treasury to meet a deficit in the House restaurant, that is maintained for the benefit of the Congressmen. The same condition prevails in the Senate side of the capitol. The operators of these restaurants have free rent, electricity, furniture, equipment and other overhead, but the food charges can not meet expenses and the House voted the difference out of the public treasury.

This action is significant in view of the fight for a living wage that Government employees are forced to make while Congressmen thunder on the need for economy.

In opposing the House paying the deficit Congressman Sisson said the affair was a little thing, but little things are a test of character. The only trouble with the restaurant is that members of Congress demand too much for their money, he said.

"The restaurant is losing money, and if you make members pay what they ought to pay, this would not be true," he said.

Miss Alice Robertson, the woman member, made the one speech in defense of the appropriation, which the law makers realized is a ticklish subject. She insisted that the Congressmen should be "fed well that they may be fit" to represent their constituents. This was roundly cheered. But the sentiment is never cheered when it is applied to wage workers.

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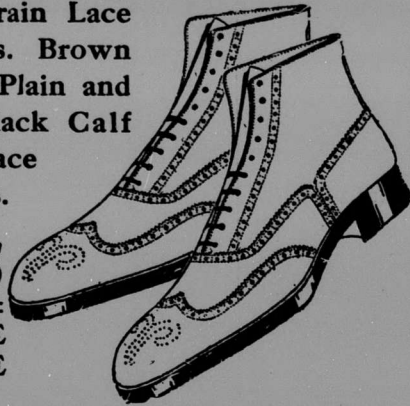
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Saving.

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Help yourself to the World's Best Foods and
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SEE
OUR
WINDOWS

WAITRESSES.

Maude Hardy has been elected as an additional delegate from the local Waitresses' Union to the Labor Council.

ICE-WAGON DRIVERS.

The delegates to the Labor Council from the local Ice-Wagon Drivers' Union are Oscar Franson and R. F. Sotter.

BOILERMAKERS.

Boilermakers' Union No. 6 has elected these delegates to the Labor Council: Michael J. McGuire, Thomas Sheehan, Sylvester M. O'Sullivan, W. McNamara and W. A. Sloan.

BAKER ACTING PRESIDENT.

Roe H. Baker, of San Francisco, has become the acting president of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union through the recent death of President Frank X. Noschang.

Whether Baker will be chosen permanent president will be decided at a meeting of the executive committee of that body to be held shortly at headquarters in Indianapolis.

For several years Baker has been first vice-president and by virtue of that office automatically succeeded President Noschang, who died recently following a long illness.

Baker for many years has held the office of secretary of the local Barbers' Union. He is a delegate to the Labor Council and a member of the law and legislative committee of the Labor Council. He has represented the Journeymen Barbers' International Union in several conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

Jacob Fischer, secretary of the Barbers' International and a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, is seriously ill in Indianapolis. As soon as Fischer has recovered his health, Baker will summon the members of the executive committee of the Barbers' International to meet in Indianapolis for the purpose of choosing a permanent president of that organization.

CIGARMAKERS.

At the last meeting of the Labor Council the following were seated as delegates from Cigarmakers' Union No. 228: R. Ricker, Roy Knox, C. Schoenfield.

WAREHOUSEMEN.

The Warehousemen's Union has elected N. Kraemer, George Price and H. Dean delegates to the Waterfront Workers' Federation for the ensuing six months.

INSTALL OFFICERS.

Butchers' Union No. 508 last Tuesday night installed the following newly-elected officers: President, F. A. Collins; vice-president, F. Post; guide, F. Blanchard; guard, W. Evans; trustees, E. Cortesi, George Fontaine, W. Pape; executive committee, George Bordenave, J. Gerig, A. Delmargo; secretary-treasurer, M. Guerra; delegates to Labor Council, John McCaffery, M. Guerra. A smoker and high jinks followed the installation ceremonies.

JOINT COUNCIL OF TEAMSTERS.

M. E. Decker, secretary of the Joint Council of Teamsters, has advised affiliated unions to have their credentials for newly-elected delegates in the office of the Council prior to Monday night, February 6, when officers of the Council will be elected for the ensuing term.

PRINTERS.

The San Francisco Typographical Union and the San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council have adopted resolutions opposing any reduction in the present minimum wage for women in industry in California.

The Allied Printing Trades Council has also adopted resolutions congratulating New York Typographical Union No. 6 on the successful outcome of its arbitration case with the employing printers. Similar resolutions were adopted in the case of the Press Feeders and Assistants' Union No. 23 of New York.

STREET CARMEN.

Street Carmen's Union No. 518 will be represented in the Labor Council the next six months by these delegates: William Corcoran, Bernard J. Doyle, J. M. Jensen, M. Moore, John Mooney, J. D. Sullivan.

AUTO MECHANICS.

Auto Mechanics' Union No. 1305 has elected the following delegates to the Labor Council: M. A. Lovey, H. J. Roche, M. G. Stites, William Sherper.

LAUNDRY WORKERS.

The membership of the San Francisco Laundry Workers' Union was increased at its last meeting by twenty-five initiations.

BUTCHERS.

Every member of Journeymen Butchers' Union No. 115 has been instructed to send a personal letter to the Industrial Welfare Commission opposing any reduction in the minimum wage for women in industry in this State.

RETAIL CLERKS.

The Retail Shoe Clerks' Union No. 410 held an enjoyable smoker and jinks in Eagles' Hall last Tuesday night following the installation of the newly-elected officers of the union.

Retail Clerks' Union No. 432 will give a whist party on Wednesday evening, January 25, in Knights of Columbus Hall, to replenish its sick and funeral fund. The committee in charge of arrangements is composed of W. J. Keogh, Emil Kahn, M. H. Cross, A. Ammann, C. P. Grace.

NOMINATE OFFICERS.

At its last meeting the Labor Council placed in nomination the following candidates for office for the ensuing year: President, George S. Hollis; vice-president, William P. Stanton, Roland M. Roche; secretary, John A. O'Connell; financial secretary, J. J. McTiernan; sergeant-at-arms, Patrick O'Brien; trustees, Charles Childs, George Knell, J. W. Spencer; executive committee, Henry Boyen, James Coulsting, John C. Daley, Mary Everson, Frank J. Ferguson, William Granfield, David Hardy, George Knell, Patrick O'Brien, James E. Wilson, A. J. Rogers, William T. Bonsor, Kate McCarthy, Thomas Sheehan, Ben Brundage, J. Schlusell; law and legislative committee, Roe H. Baker, Emil Buehrer, Henry Heidelberg, J. D. Hynes, Roland M. Roche, Theodore Johnson, George Bowns; organizing committee, Mary Everson, John O. Walsh, Frank O'Brien, Minnie Andrews, Ben Brundage, George Bowns, Walter Hancock; directors of the Labor Clarion, M. E. Decker, George S. Hollis, J. J. McTiernan, John A. O'Connell, John O. Walsh and William T. Bonsor.

Nominations will be concluded tonight and the election will be held on Friday night, January 27.

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